



Labor Bulletin

June 1992

Published July 1992

How SD's counties fare in capturing retail sales potential

Just 10 of South Dakota's counties are able to exceed their potential taxable retail sales. Those counties have a higher ratio of per capita personal income to per capita taxable sales than statewide South Dakota, which means they receive more taxable sales dollars for each dollar of per capita personal income. On the other hand, over 80 percent of the state's counties lose a significant portion of their potential taxable sales to other counties with larger retail trade centers.

To determine potential taxable sales we compared the ratio of 1990 per capita personal income to 1990 per capita taxable sales for each county to the same ratio for statewide South Dakota. All counties were indexed to the statewide taxable sales divided by personal income, to measure the relative gain or loss of potential taxable sales dollars. Because both figures used are per capita (meaning an average per person in the population), all counties are treated the same in the comparison--regardless of their total population or gross sales volume.

Most of the 10 counties exceeding the statewide ratio seem to have several similarities, one being that each has a regional retail trade center. In nine of the 10 cases, large population is a commonality. Hospitals and medical centers are another common factor that help these counties gain taxable sales. Trips to a doctor appointment or to visit people in the hospital often also mean a meal out, a shopping stop, or maybe even a stay in a motel.

Post-secondary schools help retail sales by bringing students and their parents to the area. Although students generally do not have high

personal income, they spend a comparatively large portion of their income on taxable items (food, entertainment and clothing).

Tourism and other travel along South Dakota's interstates and major highways provides some of these counties with their biggest source of outside taxable sales. Another commonality of those counties rating high on the index, although difficult to measure, is that they have larger cities with a diversified industrial base which attracts people into the city to work. Those commuters often take their credit cards and checkbooks with them and make purchases before going home.

Pennington County has the highest index in the state, at 1.52. It is the second largest county in South Dakota, and Rapid City, the most dominant retail trade center in the western half of the state, is located there. Many additional factors contribute to Pennington's high index. Rapid City, located on Interstate 90, is a stop for many western travelers. Tourism plays an important role, with Mount Rushmore and many other attractions drawing people to the county. People also use Rapid City as a 'jumping-off point' to visit other attractions in the Black Hills, like Custer State Park, Terry Peak and Deadwood.

Rapid City's mall and other shopping areas draw people to the area. Rapid City's three post-secondary institutions--National College, SD School of Mines and Technology, and Western Dakota Vocational Technical Institute--help retail sales as well. Rapid City medical facilities provide primary care to many people outside Pennington County, as well as taking referrals from hospitals all over western South Dakota.

Codington County, the state's fifth largest county, ranked second with an index of 1.41. Once again we see the influence of an interstate highway, with Watertown being located on I-29. Surrounded by counties with no major cities, Watertown's retail trade sector is dominant in the local area. Watertown also has a wide enough industrial base to draw commuters into the city for work. The provision of medical care is another reason for Codington's high level of taxable sales.

Minnehaha comes in third

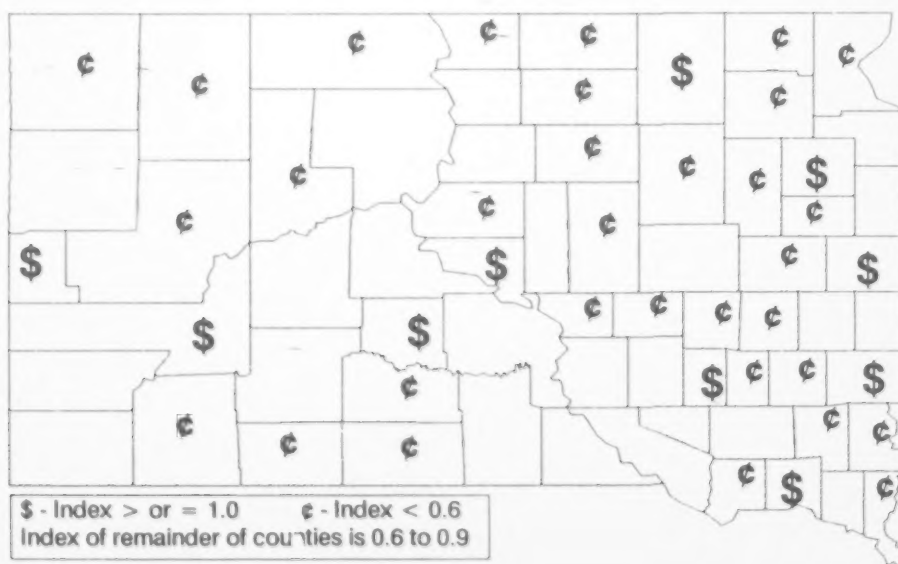
The state's largest county, Minnehaha, ranks third in the state with an index value of 1.34. This third place ranking is especially surprising, since Minnehaha County brings in the most taxable sales dollars in the state. The reason for the seeming discrepancy is that, as mentioned above, the indexed comparison removes population size as a factor.

A multitude of other factors help give this county its high index. Sioux Falls, South Dakota's only city with over 100,000 residents, offers a wide range of activities--from sporting events and concerts to the Great Plains Zoo and a multi-state regional trade center. Its location at the intersection of I-90 and I-29 makes it easily accessible. The Sioux Falls airport is a regional link to national terminals.

Sioux Falls' biggest assets are its size and its ability to offer a wide variety of activities and merchandise so that no matter what people's tastes are there is always something for them in Sioux Falls. Minnehaha County offers a wide range of opportunities for post-secondary education, with Augustana, Sioux Falls College, Southeast Vocational Technical Institute and several proprietary schools. Minnehaha County's health care providers have established themselves as regional leaders. Again, a varied industrial base draws residents from outlying counties into Sioux Falls jobs.

Ranking fourth on the index is Davison County, at 1.34. This might seem high upon first examination, but after a closer look the reasons are evident. Davison County's Mitchell is a strong local retail shopping center for nearby counties, in part because of its location just off I-90. Most tourists heading west drive on I-90, and one major stop is the world's only Corn Palace in the heart of downtown Mitchell. Dakota Wesleyan University and Mitchell Vocational Technical Institute are another plus for the county's retail sales.

Lawrence County's index is 1.25. Gambling, Deadwood's newest attraction, brings millions of dollars into the county. Tourism has always been a big draw in the Black Hills, and Lawrence



County is located in the beautiful northern hills. This Black Hills region provides entertainment year round for those who love the outdoors, from skiing and snowmobiling to camping and hiking. Spearfish is making an important contribution to the taxable sales of the county with its expanding retail trade industry. Students at Black Hills State University also add to taxable sales dollars spent in Lawrence County.

Yankton County, located on the southern boundary of the state, has an index of 1.21. Yankton gets much business from Nebraska, with one of the few bridges crossing the Missouri River. Yankton has a local retail trade center and a hospital to serve surrounding towns and counties. The river and its recreational uses bring additional sales to the county.

Brown County's index is 1.15, relatively low for the third largest county in the state. Brown County has Northern State University and a hospital which provides referral health care for surrounding counties as well as primary care for the region. It also has Aberdeen, the largest city in the northeast, which is a strong competitor for the local retail trade. But that trade center has to compete with larger trade centers like Bismarck and Fargo for out-of-county shoppers within its trade area. Brown County also lacks the boost which access to an interstate highway gives to tourism and other trade businesses in many of the higher-ranking counties.

Next in the ranking on the index, at 1.14, is Hughes County. The capital city, Pierre, is a real plus for Hughes County, with people traveling there to conduct state business, especially during the legislative session. The Missouri River draws hunters and fishermen to the area. Pierre is the medical care provider and the local retail trade center for the central part of the state.

Jones County . . . another surprise

Ranking next highest on the index (1.10) is Jones County, the least populated county in the state. Jones County does not have a regional retail trade center, hospital or educational institution. There is no major city to attract commuters into

Jones County to work. Jones County thrives on tourism, which is alive and well thanks to the interstate. Its largest city, Murdo, seems to attract many tourists to visit its museum and spend the night before "making for the Hills" the next day. The dominant businesses in Jones County are hotels, gas stations, and eating and drinking places, all directly related to tourism.

Brookings County has an index of 1.01. The city of Brookings in Brookings County has a variety of industries which draw some people from neighboring counties into work. It is also the home of South Dakota State University, with an enrollment of over eight thousand students. Brookings also has the only hospital serving the surrounding small communities. Brookings County probably would have performed better on the index if not for its location, only an hour away from larger trade centers Sioux Falls and Watertown.

On the other end of the spectrum are the counties with indexes of .59 and lower. These counties are losing a large portion of potential taxable sales to other counties which have larger retail trade centers. Thirty-two counties--just less than half of all the counties in the state--fall into this category.

There are many reasons these counties lose large amounts of taxable sales to other cities. Many don't have a city of significant size for a retail trade center, and 20 of the counties have fewer than 5,000 people. All counties in this category have a small local trade center (such as Pierre) or a major retail trade center (like Watertown or Rapid City) nearby. These sparsely-populated counties lose retail sales to the nearby trade centers simply because their merchants cannot offer the variety of products and services, and they lack such plusses as proximity to an interstate highway, a hospital offering regional service, a post-secondary school and tourism attractions.

Labor Force

June 1992¹

June 1991

Seasonally Adjusted

	<u>Labor Force</u> ²	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Labor Force</u> ²	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	<u>Rate</u>
United States	127,549,000	117,574,000	9,975,000	7.8	125,524,000	116,909,000	8,615,000	6.9
South Dakota	357,400	344,700	12,700	3.5	357,900	346,800	11,200	3.1

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Sioux Falls MSA	77,006	75,181	1,825	2.4	76,717	75,106	1,611	2.1
Rapid City MSA	42,397	41,003	1,394	3.3	41,853	40,488	1,365	3.3
Aurora	1,474	1,432	42	2.8	1,470	1,454	16	1.1
Beadle	8,396	8,059	337	4.0	8,534	8,277	257	3.0
Bennett	1,589	1,451	138	8.7	1,574	1,488	86	5.5
Bon Homme	3,536	3,414	122	3.5	3,552	3,491	61	1.7
Brookings	15,349	14,515	834	5.4	15,108	14,397	711	4.7
Brown	19,499	18,605	894	4.6	19,575	18,864	711	3.6
Brule	2,767	2,569	198	7.2	2,774	2,660	114	4.1
Buffalo	467	407	60	12.8	459	407	52	11.3
Butte	3,476	3,256	220	6.3	3,503	3,346	157	4.5
Campbell	1,020	1,005	15	1.5	1,086	1,062	24	2.2
Charles Mix	4,145	4,059	86	2.1	4,047	3,890	157	3.9
Clark	1,698	1,659	39	2.3	1,848	1,799	49	2.7
Clay	7,047	6,757	290	4.1	6,920	6,641	279	4.0
Codington	12,549	12,163	386	3.1	12,496	12,090	406	3.2
Corson	1,503	1,152	351	23.4	1,453	1,184	269	18.5
Custer	4,701	4,639	62	1.3	4,741	4,696	45	0.9
Davison	8,893	8,688	205	2.3	9,051	8,899	152	1.7
Day	3,056	2,972	84	2.7	3,203	3,114	89	2.8
Deuel	2,197	2,125	72	3.3	2,227	2,191	36	1.6
Dewey	2,198	1,864	334	15.2	2,182	1,881	301	13.8
Douglas	1,523	1,508	15	1.0	1,625	1,605	20	1.2
Edmunds	1,899	1,864	35	1.8	2,050	1,965	85	4.1
Fall River	3,203	3,104	99	3.1	3,271	3,158	113	3.5
Faulk	1,144	1,112	32	2.8	1,158	1,145	13	1.1
Grant	4,032	3,893	139	3.4	4,136	4,023	113	2.7
Gregory	2,372	2,322	50	2.1	2,405	2,342	63	2.6
Haakon	1,071	1,048	23	2.1	1,142	1,114	28	2.5
Hamlin	2,649	2,553	96	3.6	2,536	2,464	72	2.8
Hand	1,773	1,728	45	2.5	1,860	1,811	49	2.6
Hanson	1,413	1,361	52	3.7	1,433	1,405	28	2.0
Harding	697	675	22	3.2	768	759	9	1.2
Hughes	8,723	8,491	232	2.7	8,460	8,274	186	2.2

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Labor Force

	June 1992 ¹				June 1991			
	Labor Force ²	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force ²	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Hutchinson	4,361	4,319	42	1.0	4,258	4,202	56	1.3
Hyde	794	767	27	3.4	831	815	16	1.9
Jackson	1,869	1,805	64	3.4	1,812	1,756	56	3.1
Jerauld	1,063	1,026	37	3.5	1,121	1,102	19	1.7
Jones	692	669	23	3.3	737	724	13	1.8
Kingsbury	2,715	2,629	86	3.2	2,716	2,685	31	1.1
Lake	4,949	4,741	208	4.2	5,005	4,844	161	3.2
Lawrence	13,340	12,778	562	4.2	13,592	13,133	459	3.4
Lincoln	7,321	7,116	205	2.8	7,345	7,195	150	2.0
Lyman	1,417	1,328	89	6.3	1,524	1,405	119	7.8
McCook	2,777	2,696	81	2.9	2,866	2,836	30	1.0
McPherson	1,500	1,450	50	3.3	1,527	1,510	17	1.1
Marshall	2,240	2,206	34	1.5	2,272	2,212	60	2.6
Meade	10,432	10,026	406	3.9	10,587	10,233	354	3.3
Mellette	802	752	50	6.2	811	775	36	4.4
Miner	1,286	1,249	37	2.9	1,464	1,423	41	2.8
Minnehaha	77,006	75,181	1,825	2.4	76,717	75,106	1,611	2.1
Moody	3,538	3,293	245	6.9	3,450	3,253	197	5.7
Pennington	42,397	41,003	1,394	3.3	41,853	40,488	1,365	3.3
Perkins	2,120	2,097	23	1.1	2,231	2,203	28	1.3
Potter	1,384	1,337	47	3.4	1,411	1,375	36	2.6
Roberts	4,349	4,149	200	4.6	4,547	4,397	150	3.3
Sanborn	1,007	977	30	3.0	1,059	1,031	28	2.6
Shannon	2,483	2,017	466	18.8	2,335	1,895	440	18.8
Spink	3,465	3,361	104	3.0	3,596	3,521	75	2.1
Stanley	1,522	1,470	52	3.4	1,520	1,446	74	4.9
Sully	735	713	22	3.0	769	756	13	1.7
Todd	2,611	2,430	181	6.9	2,632	2,439	193	7.3
Tripp	3,145	3,071	74	2.4	3,274	3,221	53	1.6
Turner	3,532	3,492	40	1.1	3,981	3,910	71	1.8
Union	7,701	7,516	185	2.4	6,890	6,657	233	3.4
Walworth	2,840	2,734	106	3.7	2,911	2,801	110	3.8
Yankton	10,469	10,278	191	1.8	10,587	10,346	241	2.3
Ziebach	1,351	1,257	94	7.0	1,280	1,170	102	8.6
SOUTH DAKOTA	365,300	352,400	12,900	3.5	366,200	354,800	11,400	3.1

¹ Preliminary data subject to revision.

² Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment

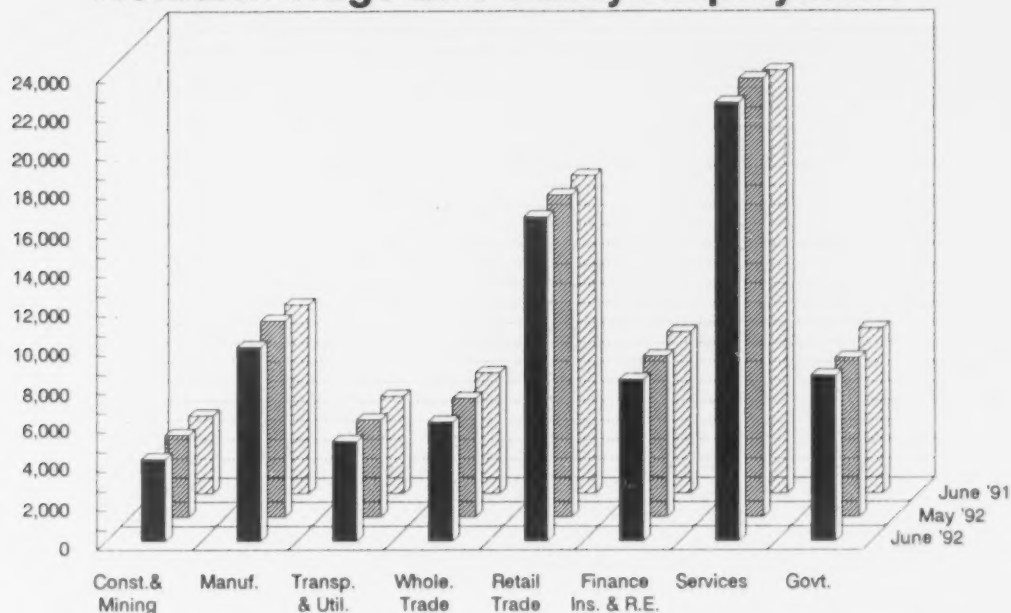
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	309,100	305,600	304,100	1.1	1.6
GOODS PRODUCING	53,500	51,900	51,100	3.1	4.7
Mining	2,800	2,800	2,800	.0	.0
Construction	13,700	12,300	13,200	11.4	3.8
Manufacturing	37,000	36,800	35,100	.5	5.4
Durable Goods	22,000	21,700	20,200	1.4	8.9
Nondurable Goods	15,000	15,100	14,900	-.7	.7
Food & Kindred Products	7,700	7,900	7,800	-2.5	-1.3
Printing & Publishing	3,400	3,400	3,300	.0	3.0
SERVICE PRODUCING	255,600	253,700	253,000	.7	1.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	13,600	13,800	13,600	-1.4	.0
Transportation	8,300	8,600	8,200	-3.5	1.2
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	.0	-3.3
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services	2,400	2,400	2,400	.0	.0
Wholesale Trade	19,500	19,400	19,400	.5	.5
Durable Goods	8,900	8,700	9,000	2.3	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	10,600	10,700	10,400	-.9	1.9
Retail Trade	62,100	60,900	61,400	2.0	1.1
Eating and Drinking Establishments	22,700	21,800	22,700	4.1	.0
General Merchandise/Apparel	11,000	11,000	11,100	.0	-.9
Food Stores	9,000	8,900	8,900	1.1	1.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	16,900	16,700	16,700	1.2	1.2
Finance	10,900	10,800	10,700	.9	1.9
Depository Institutions	6,000	5,900	5,800	1.7	3.4
Nondepository Institutions	4,100	4,200	4,400	-2.4	-6.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,900	3,900	4,000	.0	-2.5
Services	77,800	76,000	77,200	2.4	.8
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	12,700	11,000	12,400	15.5	2.4
Personal and Business	8,000	7,800	8,700	2.6	-8.0
Medical and Health Services	29,100	29,100	28,700	.0	1.4
Hospitals	13,600	13,600	13,200	.0	3.0
Health Services, other than Hospitals ¹	15,500	15,500	15,400	.0	.6
Educational Services	5,000	5,200	4,800	-3.8	4.2
Social Services	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5
Membership Organizations	9,200	9,100	9,300	1.1	-1.1
Government	65,700	66,900	64,700	-1.8	1.5
Federal	11,500	11,700	11,200	-1.7	2.7
State	17,400	18,000	17,100	-3.3	1.8
State Education	6,700	8,700	6,400	-23.0	4.7
Local	36,800	37,200	36,400	-1.1	1.1
Local Education	19,700	21,300	19,600	-7.5	.5

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Not developed in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment

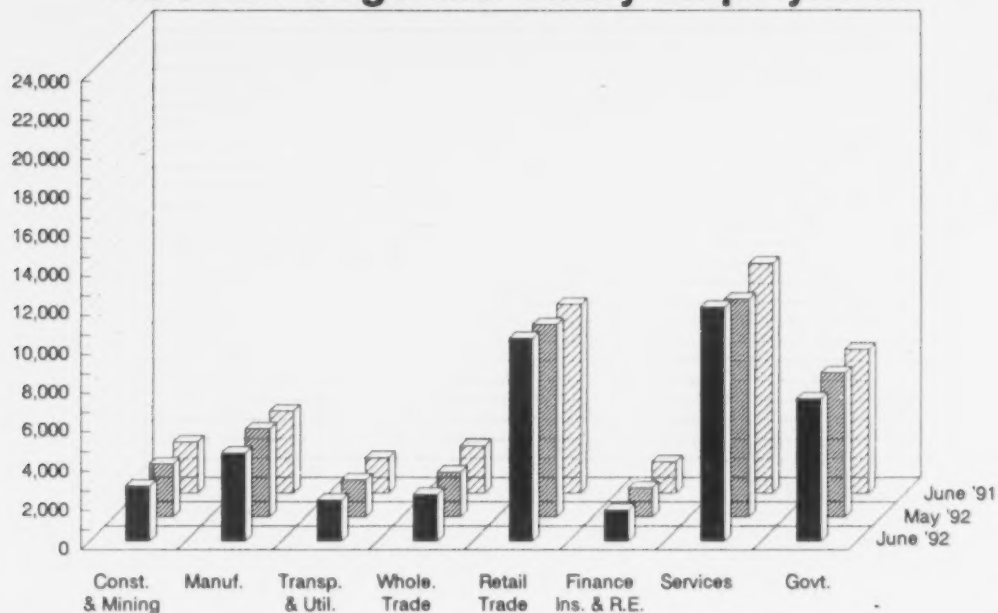


	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	81,300	80,900	79,700	.5	2.0
GOODS PRODUCING	14,200	14,300	13,700	-.7	3.6
*Construction & Mining	4,200	4,200	4,000	.0	5.0
Manufacturing	10,000	10,100	9,700	-1.0	3.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	67,100	66,600	66,000	.8	1.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,100	5,000	5,000	2.0	2.0
Wholesale Trade	6,100	6,100	6,200	.0	-1.6
Retail Trade	16,600	16,500	16,300	.6	1.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8,300	8,300	8,300	.0	.0
Services	22,500	22,500	21,700	.0	3.7
Government	8,500	8,200	8,500	3.7	.0

*Mining employment less than 100.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment



	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
TOTAL	43,100	41,400	41,500	4.1	3.9
GOODS PRODUCING	7,300	7,200	6,800	1.4	7.4
*Construction & Mining	2,800	2,700	2,600	3.7	7.7
Manufacturing	4,500	4,500	4,200	.0	7.1
SERVICE PRODUCING	35,800	34,200	34,700	4.7	3.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	2,100	1,900	1,800	10.5	16.7
Wholesale Trade	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
Retail Trade	10,400	9,900	9,700	5.1	7.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,600	1,500	1,600	6.7	.0
Services	12,000	11,200	11,800	7.1	1.7
Government	7,300	7,400	7,400	-1.4	-1.4

*Mining employment less than 300.

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

South Dakota

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Hours and Earnings of Production Workers

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	203,000	198,100	200,500	33.7	33.4	33.8
Mining	2,400	2,300	2,300	43.6	44.4	44.5
Construction	11,300	10,100	10,500	42.7	41.9	40.9
Manufacturing	27,000	26,800	26,000	41.3	42.0	41.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	11,500	11,700	11,300	38.6	37.6	39.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	71,800	70,600	70,800	30.0	29.8	31.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12,700	12,500	12,700	38.0	36.4	36.0
Services	66,300	64,100	66,900	31.1	30.8	30.5
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	7,100	7,200	6,900	40.1	40.6	41.2
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	3,400	3,300	3,100	42.9	42.6	41.5
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
South Dakota						
Total Private	\$275.33	\$275.55	\$272.09	\$8.17	\$8.25	\$8.05
Mining	555.90	563.88	557.14	12.75	12.70	12.52
Construction	429.14	429.06	406.96	10.05	10.24	9.95
Manufacturing	359.72	366.66	360.50	8.71	8.73	8.75
Transportation & Public Utilities	445.44	429.02	439.43	11.54	11.41	11.21
Wholesale & Retail Trade	213.00	211.28	213.34	7.10	7.09	6.73
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	331.36	335.97	311.76	8.72	9.23	8.66
Services	232.63	234.39	234.24	7.48	7.61	7.68
Sioux Falls MSA						
Manufacturing	\$358.09	\$366.62	\$363.80	\$8.93	\$9.03	\$8.83
Rapid City MSA						
Manufacturing	\$386.10	\$394.48	\$393.01	\$9.00	\$9.26	\$9.47

Source: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed¹

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991
Total	1,969	1,902	1,765
Male	914	1,012	829
Female	1,055	890	936
White	1,621	1,697	1,427
Nonwhite	348	205	338
Under 45	1,296	1,299	1,240
Over 45	673	603	525
By Industry ²			
Mining	8	15	11
Construction	151	204	143
Manufacturing	359	532	399
Transportation & Public Utilities	81	87	85
Trade	550	466	381
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	60	58	55
Services	714	472	564
Government	46	68	127
By Occupation ²			
Professional & Managerial	421	279	371
Clerical and Sales	436	341	396
Services	347	297	325
Processing	72	165	49
Machine Trade	92	102	99
Benchwork	150	262	140
Structural Work	244	282	230
Other	207	174	155
By Duration of Current Unemployment			
1-2 Weeks	423	377	434
3-4 Weeks	306	262	235
5-14 Weeks	745	672	669
15 Weeks & Over	495	591	427

¹ The insured unemployed are those people who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

² Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims	1,620	1,400	1,540	15.7	5.2
B. Weeks Compensated	7,861	7,959	7,118	-1.2	10.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	\$680,280	\$755,828	\$587,402	-10.0	15.8
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	\$46,782,833	\$47,363,233	\$47,060,052	-1.2	-0.6
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available (new and renewal)	5,855	5,669	6,032	3.3	-2.9
F. Nonfarm Placements	5,896	4,445	6,351	32.6	-7.2
G. Nonfarm Job Openings	13,500	11,042	12,945	22.3	4.3

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin-10

Highlights of South Dakota's Labor Market in June

Labor Force Data

The seasonally adjusted South Dakota labor force in June 1992 was 357,400, with 344,700 employed and 12,700 unemployed. The unemployment rate dropped to 3.5 percent, a decrease from the May rate of 3.8 percent. At 3.5 percent, South Dakota joblessness stands 4.3 points below the U.S. unemployment rate.

Data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) indicates there were more teenagers unemployed in June than in May. Evidently, many teenagers began to look for summer jobs after the school year ended. It appears that older job seekers looking for work in May either found jobs or left the labor force, since the number of unemployed persons age 20 + was down in June.

Nonfarm Employment Changes in June

This information is not seasonally adjusted

With just two exceptions in the last ten years, the month of June has historically noted the highest nonfarm wage and salary employment level of the year. This June, South Dakota is boasting a nonfarm wage and salary employment level of 309,100. Whether this will be the highest employment level in 1992 remains to be seen, but it is the highest level recorded yet this year.

Despite a decrease of 200 jobs in private education as the school year closed, employment in the services industry increased 1,800 over the month. The growth was concentrated in the division of hotels/motels and amusements and was spurred by travel and tourism.

The construction industry, after performing at less than the normal seasonal pattern during the month of May, rebounded to more seasonally-expected levels in June with the addition of 1,400 jobs. In spite of the slow start in May, this industry led all industry groups with the largest percentage job growth for two months in a row.

Compared to a year ago . . .

Over the year, 5,000 new nonfarm wage and salaried jobs were added in the state, for a growth rate of 1.6 percent.

Contrary to the national trends, where employment levels decreased by 1.1 percent, manufacturing employment in South Dakota gained an additional 1,900 jobs from June 1991 and is leading all industries in job growth. Fast-growing manufacturing industries continue to include industrial and commercial machinery and computer equipment, transportation equipment, lumber and wood products, furniture, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

Government employment increased by 1,000 jobs from year-ago employment levels with federal, state and local government noting approximately equal employment increases over year-ago levels. State government noted an increase of 300 jobs, all of which occurred in state education.

The retail trade industry took a marginal lead over the services industry in job growth, with the addition of 700 jobs from year-ago employment levels. The year-ago retail trade employment levels were higher than normal, being impacted by exceptional growth because of the legalization of gambling in South Dakota and a large retail chain building multiple stores in the state.

The services industry noted the addition of 600 jobs from June 1991 levels in spite of a 700 job decrease in the personal and business services division. This large employment decrease may be due in part to the fact that some of these businesses have clients throughout the nation and may be feeling the impact of national economic trends.

The construction industry in South Dakota is one of several industries partly out of sync with the nation. Nationally, construction activity declined two percent from year-ago levels, while construction activity in South Dakota increased by 3.8 percent. One reason for the construction employment growth in South Dakota is the increased demand for residential housing caused by the migration of people to urban areas.



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South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

Selected National Economic Indicators

	June 1992	May 1992	June 1991	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index ¹	140.2	139.7	136.0	0.4	3.1
Industrial Production Index ²	108.2	108.6	107.3	-0.4	0.8
Retail Trade Sales ³	\$159,762	\$159,005	\$154,594	0.5	3.3
Privately Owned Housing Starts ⁴	1,167	1,205	1,036	-3.2	12.6
Bank Prime Loan Rate ⁵	6.50	6.50	8.50	0.0	-23.5

¹U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics 1982 - 1984 = 100.

²Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities 1987 = 100. Seasonally adjusted

³Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.

⁴Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

⁵Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

Technical Notes and Definitions

Pages 6, 7 and 8 - Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Page 9 - Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Page 10 - The data in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program

and the state Job Service system. The terms are defined as follows:

A. Initial Claims - the total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - the total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - the total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - the fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (new and renewals) - the total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - a count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - a count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.